

first species of this family (*Notodelphys ascidicola*) discovered by Allman was regarded by that naturalist as closely allied in its organization to the free Copepoda, although its mode of life and some modifications in the buccal and natatory appendages seemed to approximate it to the parasitic Crustacea (Siphonostoma). He regarded it as a free Copepod living in the respiratory cavity of an Ascidian, as the *Pinnotheres* are true Brachyurous Decapods residing in the cavity of the mantle of the *Pinnæ*. This view is now confirmed by Thorell, who detects a nearly perfect identity between the appendicular organs of the *Notodelphyidæ* and those of the free Copepoda.

These little Entomostraca are found clinging to the inner wall of the respiratory sac of the Ascidiæ by means of the antennæ of the second pair. Only one species (*Botachus cylindricus*, Thor.) resides between the two lamellæ of this sac. Notwithstanding this parasitic mode of life, they possess buccal appendages adapted for mastication. They appear, therefore, to derive their nourishment, not from the fluids of the Ascidian, but from the Infusoria and organic particles which float in the circumambient water. The most remarkable peculiarity of structure presented by these animals is that which gave occasion to the name of *Notodelphys*, given to them by Allman. It consists in the presence, in the females, of a pouch situated beneath the integuments of the back, and destined for the reception of the ova on their emission from the ovary. This pouch therefore replaces the external ovigerous sacs of the other Copepoda.

The present memoir contains a new classification of the Copepoda, which, according to the author, include the Siphonostoma. In this he concurs with Steenstrup and Lütken. He divides these Crustacea into three series—Gnathostoma, Pæcilostoma, and Siphonostoma. The second of these, establishing the passage between the masticatory (Gnathostoma) and the sucking Copepoda (Siphonostoma) is of new formation. It includes the *Corycæidæ*, *Ergasilidæ*, *Sapphirinidæ*, *Miracidæ*, and some other small families. It is distinguished from the Siphonostoma by the want of the sucker, and from the Gnathostoma by the absence of mandibles.—*Kongl. Vetensk. Akad. Handl.* iii. No. 8; *Bibl. Univ.* March 1863, p. 235.

Characters of a new Species of Sedge-Warbler (Calamoherpe Newtoni) from Madagascar. By Dr. G. HARTLAUB.

♂. *Supra obscurius olivacea, subunicolor, subtus multo pallidior, medio subflavicans; mento gulaque albidis; jugulo maculis longitudinalibus fuscis conspicue notato; subalaribus flavo-albidis; subcaudalibus obscuris; maxilla fusca, mandibula obscure aurantiaco-rubente; ore interno late aurantiaco; iride helvola; ala brevi; cauda longa, rotundata, rectricibus cingustatis, apice rotundato-attenuatis.*

Long. $6\frac{1}{3}''$; rostr. a fr. $6\frac{1}{4}'''$; rostr. a rict. $9'''$; al. $2'' 7'''$; caud. $3''$; tars. $11'''$.

Two male specimens of this unquestionably new species were collected by Mr. Edw. Newton near Soamandrikazay, in the island of Madagascar.—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* May 12, 1863.